

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1805.

[No. 1302.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, **RUM**

10 hhds. and bla. French Brandy in pipes, 10 in pipes and bla.
Gu. Key and Apple Brandy in bla. Whis. in hhds. tierces and bla.
Sagar. in hhds. tierces and bla.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and in boxes,
Mould and dip Candles
Mould in kegs, boxes and jars,
Raisins in kegs and frails,
Eggs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serge, Blakicks, blue Friczco,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silica do.
Osnaburgh and Tickenburge,
Muslin and Maslin Handkerchiefs,
India Maslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20. **SPRING GOODS**

Just received, per ship Carlisle, from London, and for sale, by the subscribers:
Amongst which are—

Elegant and fashionable muslin shawls; plain and colored multi, piquet, calico, male, loom japan, japan laced, fine lappet, plain and laced cambric, jaconet and book muslins; cambric dimities; leno; Italian fastness; plain India and narrow corded dimities; nankeens; jeans; crosswoves; quiltings; right printed cambrics; calicoes; chintzes, &c. &c.
Many of these goods are in packages suitable for the West India market—entitled to drawback.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL,
Has removed his Store to Royal Street, in part of the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, one door north of King Street; where he has just opened a fresh supply of

German & East-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c. which he will sell by the piece, low, for cash, or on a short credit.

May 2.

N. B. I will let, for four years, the BRICK HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax Street.

J. R.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Tickenburgh
1 cask Britannias,
1 do. Plaitias Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and Mink Skins.

April 25.

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from this place for some months, I hereby request all persons who are indebted to the different Bankrupt Estates, and Agents under my direction, to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, who is fully authorized to receive and grant acquittance for the same. All accounts appertaining to these estates, not discharged by the first day of April next, shall be then lodged with Robert L. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

February 22.

John M'Iver.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 1st day of June next, I shall offer at public sale, the storehouse I now occupy, in the town of Centerville, all the stock I have in trade, consisting chiefly of dry goods. Those to whom I may stand justly indebted, will be allowed to purchase at the day of sale.

Richard Brooke.

May 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from JOHN C. VOWELL, to the subscriber, will be sold at public auction, on the first day of June next,

A valuable Lot of Ground,

In the town of Alexandria, on which the new meeting house stands, fronting on Fairfax Street 96 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

JOHN DUNLAP.

April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust from Samuel Poffin to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the coffee-house, in the town of Alexandria, on the 20th day of June next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying upon the north river. Cacapehen, in the county of Hampshire, containing 431 acres. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the day.

James Keith.

May 7.

REMOVAL.

M'Knight & Stewart,

Have removed their Store from Fairfax to King Street, next door to Mr. Jonathan Mandeville's, where they have on hand, a variety of well chosen GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons—viz.

Best superfine broad cloths and cassimeres, Irish and German linens, dowlas and sheetings, white and brown platillas, cotton cassimeres, blue nankeens, long and short yellow ditto, 4-4 and 7-8 chintzes and calicoes, dimities, laced and plain cambric muslins, silk and cotton hosiery, silk cotton and leather gloves, India muslins, &c. &c.

May 21.

We earnestly request those indebted to us to pay their respective balances, by the first of July next, as after that time we are determined to use coercive measures for the recovery, without respect to persons.

McK. & S.

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Millstones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to Edmund L. Lee, Esq. in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,

R. P. LEE,

Thos. SWANN,

Wm. B. PAGE,

May 7.

Trasfers of Philip R. Fendall, deceased.

PORTER CELLAR.

Margaret Myers

HAS FOR SALE,

At her PORTER CELLAR, Union-street, Alex.

Bottled Porter, and Ale of the first quality, by wholesale or retail. Commands, from private families, inn-keepers, masters of vessels, and country merchants, will be duly attended to and thankfully acknowledged.

May 14.

N. B. She has a quantity of HOPS, which she will sell on very reasonable terms.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received,

11 hogheads first quality Mola flies
40 barrels New England Rum,
4 quarter casks London Part. Madeira,
13 boxes Fresh Raisins,
Which he will sell remarkably low, for cash, or approved negotiable notes.

April 27.

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for approved negotiable paper;

—AN ASSORTMENT OF—
GERMAN LINENS.

—THEY HAVE LIKEWISE—

WINDOW GLASS,

of various sizes.

R. T. Hooe, & co.

May 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS'S tavern, in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July, (being the 1st of the month) that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known by the name of

CLIFTON-MILL,

WITHIN two and an half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as constant a stream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very conveniently situated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way (in going to Dumfries) from the main road leading from Fauquier court house, Centerville, &c. (and thought by some not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it; together with from 60 to 100 acres of land, the greatest part of which is well wooded; the Mill is an overshot, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with 2 pair of stones, 1 pair of French burrs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus necessary for carrying on merchant business to the best advantage. The Mill-House is 56 feet long by 27 feet wide, 2 stories high, together with a barn, stable, cow-house and lumber house convenient to the Mill, a convenient Dwelling-House not quite finished, with a Kitchen, Meat and Corn-House, all of which have been built within eight or nine years past: There is on this place a thriving young Peach Orchard.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be offered for Sale,

A small PLANTATION, containing from 120 to 130 acres, adjoining, and being part of the above tract of land. There is on this place a small Dwelling House, Kitchen & Meat House—also a very thriving young Peach Orchard, with other Fruit Trees.

The situation of this property must render it a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to engage in this line of business, particularly as it is situated so near tide water. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the premises, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will wish to see them. The subscriber will show the property; or, if he be absent, Mr. James G. Evans, living thereon, will attend. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but some pressing demands which I am anxious to discharge.

The Conditions of the Sale will be—

One-half of the purchase money in hand, the other half in 9 or 18 months, bearing interest from the day of sale; approved security will be required. Possession will be given at the Mill, &c. immediately, and the Land as soon as the crop is off; and the latter place on Christmas next.

JOHN SOWDEN.

May 23.

TEAS.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has received a supply of FRESH TEAS;

CONSISTING OF

GUNPOWDER;

IMPERIAL;

YOUNG HYSON, and

HYSON-SKIN—

Which have been carefully selected from the latest importations, and are of the full quality.

HE HAS ON HAND,

Cogniac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Old Jamaica Rum,

Rye Whiskey,

Molasses,

Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,

Coffee, Scotch Barley,

Dixon's Flour of Mustard, &c. &c.

A constant supply of Corn and Corn-Meal:

AND HAS, AT PRESENT,

Some nice RYE-FLOUR,

BY RETAIL.

May 27.

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PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, 25th May, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on Harper's wharf,



HUNTER,

In complete order for sea. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, 25th May, will be sold, on Messrs. J. & T. Vowell's wharf,



THE BRIG

COMMERCE,

Burthen 1200 barrels, ready for sea. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, on a liberal credit,

That valuable three-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT situated on the corner of Washington and King streets, adjoining Mr. Bacon's store: the situation of the above property for business, &c. is equal to any in the town. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 21.

O. P. FINLEY,

Has received per the United States, just from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms:—

40 doz. Wheat Scythes,

25 do. Sickles,

20 do. Spades,

23 do. Shovels,

20 saggots Crowley's Steel,

A few tons of Patent Shot,

40 or 50 doz. Broad and narrow Hoes.

A few casks 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 30d: wrought nails fine drawn.

May 23.

LOST.

A NOTE drawn by ROBERTS & Greith in my favor, and by me indorsed, dated May 15, 1805, payable 60 days after date, for One Thousand Dollars. All persons are cautioned against receiving said Note.

Alexander M'Kenzi.

May 23.

Extrall from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7th. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS: Provided the name of such officer shall have been published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Thursday the 7th March, 1805, the following persons; were duly elected.

William Harper, 1st.

Thomas Preston, 2d.

Gurden Ch. 3d.

Commanders.

George Corvill,

Thomas Vowell, jun.

Abel Janney,

Subordinate Directors.

Samuel Craig,

Joseph Harper,

Bryan Hampson,

George Slacum,

Regulators.

William Newton,

John Johnson,

William Bartleman,

Trustees.

Samuel Craig, Treasurer.

William Gore, Clerk.

May 23.

The highest price given for clean Lincn Rags, by the Printer hercof.

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PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of two Deeds of Trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the coffee-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY the 27th of the present month of May, one equal undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of Land in the county of Spotsylvania, containing 18000 acres, known by the name of the *MINE TRACT*.—And immediately after, upon the premises, in the town of Alexandria, several valuable Lots, lying upon Union, Water, and Queen-streets.

James Keith.

May 4.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,

King Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

20 hhds. 1st. & 2d. quality brown SUGAR,

20 ditto Barbadoes Molasses,
10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
10 hhds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
5 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
7000 lbs. Green Coffee,
6000 wt. excellent Cheese,
20 casks Raisins,
40 boxes do.
100 gallons Havana Honey,
Fresh Tea,
Fine and coarse SALT, &c.

ALSO

700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16.

ICE-CREAMS.

FREDERICK KOONES

Keeps a constant Supply of

ICE-CREAMS.

May 20.

15000 wt. GREEN COFFEE,

Of a very superior quality;

FOR SALE, by

William Bartleman.

May 19.

Fresh Supply of FRUIT.

This day Received,

Per Schooner CITIZEN, from St. Kitts,

ORANGES, of an excellent quality and remarkable large.

Lemons and Limes, in fine order.

Cocoa Nuts.

Tamarinds, &c.

John A. Burford.

May 10.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM, LAST YEAR'S CROP.

Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 4.

BRYAN HAMPSON

Has for Sale,

50 quarter-casks of old Lisbon }
20 ditto Sherry }
20 ditto Malaga }
20 ditto Port }
10 pipes Tencriffe }
100 kegs first quality Madder.
200 do. Copperas, with a quantity of Al-

UMES.

10 hogheads 3d and 4th proof Rum,
15 barrels New England ditto,
30 kegs Ground Ginger;

With a quantity of TEAS, and a number of other Goods too tedious to mention.

April 26.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th April.

NEGRO JOE.

HAD on when he went away, an old jacket and pantaloons of dark mixed cloth, with a pair of nankeen pantaloons; also a great coat of light mixed coating, all of which was much worn. He is about five feet two inches high, tolerably black, has two small scars on his face, occasioned by a burn; he is about eighteen years of age, but has a very young appearance. I suppose he is now lurking about the town of Alexandria for the purpose of obtaining a passage down the Potomac, as far as Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he was raised and where his mother now lives.

The above reward will be given if taken in Alexandria, and delivered to me, or secured in some jail so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned hiring, or employing said negro.

Sydnor Bailly.

Near Middleburg, Loudon }
county, May 16. } dlor.

Adventurers in the Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery may know the fate of their Tickets on application to the Printer.

CONCLUSION

Of Exports from Cobble's Political Register on Jamaica Complaints.

SOME persons have talked (I do not know that they have ever ventured to commit their opinions to paper) of supplying Jamaica and the rest of the islands from our own dominions. Upon the face of the matter, let me ask any man, if he thinks we could supply them from England and Ireland? If he really thinks we have any quartern loaves to spare? And if we had them, if he imagines, that the planters of Jamaica could find the means of purchasing them? No; but might not the islands be supported from British North America? With timber, scolding, boards, shingles, and staves, they might if in British N. America there were hands enough to prepare those materials. They might too, thence be supplied with salt shid, herrings, salmon and cod; but there wants the hands to catch and cure, and the vessels to convey them.—But as to provisions; as to flour, biscuit, Indian meal and corn, pease, pork, and beef, whoever talks of being supplied with those articles from British N. America, is a dreamer. Our possessions in North America are; New Foundland; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick, and Canada, all of which, I believe, the last excepted, are so far from being able to supply the West Indies with provisions, that they themselves are indebted for a considerable part of their provisions to the United States! Canada can export but very little indeed of either flour or flesh; and let it be recollected, besides, that whatever comes from that province must descend the St. Lawrence, the navigation of which, from Quebec to the mouth, requires, upon an average, a space of time equal to that required in a passage from Virginia to Jamaica. Indeed, to talk of supplying the West Indies from our North American colonies is an absurdity to be treated with silent contempt. The whole of the food of the inhabitants of the West Indies does not go from the United States. A part, particularly beef and butter, goes from Ireland; but this is comparatively small; not exceeding in amount a tenth part, perhaps, of what is supplied by the American states. The islands, too, produce a part of the food necessary for the support of their inhabitants. It would be difficult to come at a very exact estimate of the amount of the supply from each source respectively; but, of the share which the American states has in it some idea may be formed from the contents of a return, presented to the legislative assembly of Jamaica in December last; from which return it appears, that the quantity of American provisions, purchased for the use of the king's troops, and for the king's ships upon that station, in the space of three years, ending in September last, was to the following enormous amount. For the troops, 27,453 barrels of flour, amounting to 105,881l. For the ships, 46,687 cwts. of biscuit; 20,545 barrels of flour; 1,422 barrels of beef; 1,552 barrels of pork; 12,362 bush. els of pease; 152,045lbs. of rice, and 90,958lbs. of tobacco. All this in the space of only three years, and to the king's forces too; to those who are to be supposed to be ever under the special care of the government at home, and whom care is, in fact, always taken to supply, in part at least, with provisions from the mother country! Let any one judge, then, of the degree in which the inhabitants of Jamaica are supplied from the American states, and of the ruin which an interruption of the present intercourse must occasion to the former. Such being a true representation of the case, what can have been the motive that induced his majesty's ministers to give "imperative" orders to the governor of Jamaica to issue the resolution of the 21st of November?

The pretext, it is said, that information had been received of the smuggling of gin, brandy, and East India goods, into the West India islands in American vessels, and thereby injuring the commerce and revenue of the mother country; but, if this fact were truly alleged, why not make such regulation in the custom houses of the islands as would prevent the success of this contraband trade? And, besides, does any one imagine that the prohibition of the present intercourse will prove to be a remedy for this evil? Does any one believe, that smuggling is not likely to be carried on in British as well as American ships, sailing from the same ports? This must be a mere pretext; and when we are informed, that the order went out by the October packet, it is not difficult to conceive a real motive for the order; it is by no means difficult to conceive why Mr. Pitt should wish to make the planters of

of Jamaica feel the effects of his return to power.

They had remonstrated against his taxes upon their produce; they had called those taxes oppressive; they had ventured to express their satisfaction that he and Mr. Dundas had been succeeded by persons less hostile to their interests, less deaf to their complaints, less indifferent to their distresses. After all, taxation is at the bottom. The minister must have taxes, *coute qui coute*. The continent of America was lost by the rigours of taxation; and, it is greatly to be feared, that the islands will be lopped off by the same fatal influence. What! Some one will say, will the royal inhabitants of Jamaica, rather than share the burthens of the mother country, seek to break in sunder the bands of their connection with her? No: I am persuaded that there is not a county in England more firmly and affectionately attached to the throne and to the person of his majesty than the colony of Jamaica is. But, this is not the question. The question is, will the inhabitants of Jamaica quietly submit to utter ruin, rather than legally use their utmost exertions to enjoy their share, whatever it may be, of the liberties and prosperity of the empire? That they ought not, nobody will deny; and that they will not every one who has been an observer of their conduct must be thoroughly convinced.—Much of what I could wish to say upon this subject must be postponed to my next; yet, I cannot forbear, upon the *slave trade*, here to address a word or two to Mr. Wilberforce, who, if the public papers speak truth, is about to renew those "attacks," which form one of the grounds of the Jamaica complaints.

That charity ought to begin at home, sir, is a very good maxim; and so ought philanthropy. Some years ago, I besought your attention to the white slave trade, which then was, and now is, carrying on between this United Kingdom and the American States. I informed you that ship loads of Irish and Welsh, and some English and Scotch, were yearly sent to America, and there sold by public advertisement. I assured you, and I produced dates and names in proof of my assurances, that these poor creatures were treated during their passage much worse than negroes; and that if, after being sold, they eloped from their masters, and were caught again, they were flogged like dogs, and were sometimes further punished by being compelled to wear, for years, an iron collar rivetted round their necks. I was greatly mortified to perceive, that my representation was altogether useless though strengthened by the then recent fact of some of the parish officers in Wales having actually laid out the parish rates in furnishing the means of shipping off many of their poor to live in such a state of slavery in a foreign land.

But, sir, I will now come still nearer home, very near indeed, and invoke the full force of your philanthropy in behalf of the more than million of wretched creatures, called paupers, who, at this moment, are in existence in England. Yes, in England! Englishmen and women and children! more than a million of them! One eighth part of our whole population! "But, they are not slaves." Say, rather, sir, that they are not black; a circumstance which they may, seeing the preference which is given to that color, well regard as extremely unfortunate. The negro slaves in the West Indies are, in every respect, better off than the laboring poor in England. They are fed better; they are lodged better; they suffer much less from the inclemency of the weather; they have a far greater portion of surgical and medical assistance; they are (I speak generally) full as kindly treated by their masters; they work not half so hard; they have a hundred times more leisure time; the Sunday is proverbially called their holiday, and, if they dance or otherwise recreate themselves thereon, they are not dragged to prison handcuffed. "But they are not free." They cannot change their masters, nor even their place of residence.

And, can a poor English labourer do any of these? Can he remove from parish to parish with impunity? Is he not circumscribed by the law as well as by his misery? And, where, then, is the difference to him whether he be thus restrained, or restrained by the sole will of a master? "But, the poor negroes' children are taken from them and transferred to other masters." And, how many thousands and hundreds of thousands of English children are at this moment, in such a state of separation from their parents? Children, I mean, who have been absolutely forced from their parents by due course of law, and who are, or will be, every one of them placed under masters without any permis-

sion, and, in many cases, doubtless, against the will of their parents. I am not finding fault with this power given by the law. I am only stating the fact; and there remains in my mind very little doubt, that there is caused by these separations of children and parents more anguish in one month, than proceeds from the same cause in Africa and the West Indies in twenty years. "But, the poor negroes are let out to keep and to hire; their labour is bargained for, like that of horses or asses; and thus are they degraded beneath the human species." Whereupon, sir, give me leave to call your philanthropic attention to a proposed bargain of this sort no farther off than the county of Sussex, the proposition being made through one of the Portsmouth news-papers, and dated on the 7th of December last. "The visitors and guardians of the poor of sixteen united parishes, whose house of industry is situated at Eastbourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, are desirous of immediately receiving proposals from persons willing to contract for providing the diet and cloathing, and for taking the labour of the paupers in the said house, at a specific sum weekly for each pauper, for one year, to be directed to Mr. Tyler, Petworth, Sussex, on application to whom further particulars may be had, and the form of the contract may be seen. The contractor will be paid constantly for seventy paupers at the least, and will be repaid the price exceeding twenty pounds per load for all wheat consumed for pauper's food." Now, sir, these are our own country people; our own flesh and blood and skin. Why, then, while they are thus contracted for and let out; why should we seek for objects of compassion elsewhere? "We cannot help this misery and degradation in England." But, have we endeavoured? Have those endeavoured to lessen them or to prevent them for the future; those who have been the constant supporters and panegyrists of your friend, Mr. Pitt? Since that gentleman came into power, and since you came into parliament, sir, the paupers of England have nearly doubled in number, rising, during the twenty years, from about 600,000 to more than 1,000,000! Thus, sir, while you and Mr. Pitt have been almost annually proposing some measure to mitigate or to remove altogether the imaginary miseries of negro slavery, our own paupers, under the administration of that Mr. Pitt, have received an augmentation of numbers greater than the numbers of all the negroes put together in the whole of the British West India islands! "Mr. Pitt cannot help that." I do not say that he can. I do not impute to him any intention to make this fearful addition to the paupers of England. When I consider, that, since he has been minister, an addition of 17,000,000l. sterling per annum, has been made to the interest of the public debt; when I consider how much has thus been drawn from the labour of the people, and given to the loan jobbers and other makers of, and dealers in paper money; when I consider these things, I am, indeed, at no loss to discover whence has arisen the addition to the number of our paupers.

But, be the cause what it may, the sad effect is before us. There are a million of our own country people in misery, and nearly one half of the million have fallen into this state since Mr. Pitt and you first agitated the questions relative to negro slavery. And, does it not become us, sir, to lay aside all philanthropic exertions in behalf of foreigners, especially negroes, till we have made some exertions in behalf of our suffering countrymen? True, the negroes may be yet too closely lodged during their passage from Africa to America; but, sir, in the parish where you and I live, where the parliament has the frequent opportunity of hearing the effusions of your humanity; in this very parish, and not many paces from your own door, you may (if the collector of the poor rates has not misinformed me) find hundreds of miserable beings more closely packed together in their beds than the negroes ever are on board the villified Liverpool ships. Nay, sir, are you not convinced, that there is more misery, more human suffering, arising from want and hard treatment, at this moment, in this our parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, than in all the British West India islands put together? I am fully convinced, my first object should be to lessen that suffering; it should, at least take precedent of every other object of a similar description.

First quality Brown Sugars, GREEN COFFEE,

Muscadel Raisins,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Rye Whiskey,

New England Rum,

Wrapping Paper,

FOR SALE BY

Mandeville & Jameston.

May 6.

NEW YORK, M.

The brig Virginia, capt. Bordeaux on the 5th of April, a regular file of the *Palmer* 1st. We have anticipated all that is politically dresses to the Emperor for a limited time only. We learn, verbally, that the French had not a single market were good coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, &c.

Alexander's Daily

SATURDAY, M.

Extract of a letter from a regular file of the *Palmer* 1st. Your nation is not with the Barbary powers; we lately done much damage in taking 21 vessels, of which a squadron of 74 gun ships, and six frigates, set sail this day to Algiers, &c."

A gentleman has favored us with a letter from his father, dated on board the *Palmer*, March 1st, 1805, extract the following: "Schooner Nautilus, just come in, she captured with guns and ammunition 40 Tripoli. We sailed the 10th of February, and sailed to this place. The ship is fast; she has gone at least miles an hour since board."

A letter from Great Britain, 29th ult. states, that upwards of 100 bushels of salt have been raised in the last three weeks, making at all the ponds; salt at the Bash and Great Port.

By a gentleman from the intelligence hath been received, that have been sent probabilities of Indians, to the Northern Tribes on this side of the Mississippi, and to various Western side of that river; of this mission is, to engage in a common cause against the other nations of Indians, their intention to cut the Osages off, being deemed a necessary and from their force and destroying those led to resort their neighborly spirit of game. The general intelligence, says, if the Osages in case of attack for assistance to the government of Louisiana; by which means, that the United States need to take up arms, in

(Key) From the Newburyport Lib. We are confirmed in there is no foundation in Salem, of the taking of J. Herrick, whom we have with, sailed in company with, and heard nothing when he left the Havanna.

The following hints from captain Herrick: "I say after I was ready for the consequence of my papers being American consul's office, and more, under the same reason of which was, Mr. Herrick, imprisoned, and the 26th April, but was his office, however, continued so, till the 1st was opened, and his public apartments overhauled and he still holds himself. Shortly return to the make representation of the government of Cuba to and likewise protest against the detention of and the immense property trifling damage."

From the Freemans

Lazaretto, 16th

Mr. M'CORKLE,

As one of your subscribers

in the liberty, or rather

warding you what little in-

collect while in the Har-

with a correct price cur-

received through the m-

place. No doubt you have

EIGHT DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 16th April lat,

A MULATTO BOY, named LEW, or LEWIS, 20 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, slender made, big jointed, large feet, fond of gaming, and a great talker: Had on, when he went away a mixt grey cloth coatree, white cassimere jacket, blue cloth overalls, ozanburg shirt, and a round hat. He was seen at the fish wharf, in Alexandria on Sunday the 21st April. All masters of vessels and others are sworned against carrying him off at their peril. Whoever will apprehend said boy, or deliver him to me, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

William Taylor.

May 6.